

medical officers who excel in meeting the needs of military medicine and military readiness. USUHS is a cost effective means of providing these uniquely trained physicians and deserves significant recognition of its accomplishments over its 25-year history in providing top-quality medical care.●

TRIBUTE TO JONATHAN CAMERON BOSTER

●Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Jonathan Cameron Boster, a fallen firefighter who gave his life in service to his community. While nearly 100 fire service personnel nationwide sacrifice their lives every year, Jon's death is even more poignant because he was just 19 years old.

At 10 p.m. on April 8, 1996, Grant County Fire District 5 was responding to a structure fire in Moses Lake, WA. The water tanker Jon was driving rolled off a curved rural road, killing him and injuring one other firefighter. Jon's comrades could not turn back because of their commitment to the community. They did what Jon would have done; they fought the fire.

Jon was a fun-loving young man with bright eyes and a charming smile. A Montana State all-star basketball player in high school, Jon also played football and ran track. He enjoyed water and snow skiing, fishing and hunting. Jon delighted in his niece and nephew and his greatest joy was playing with them.

His driving desire, however, was firefighting and his world revolved around his ambition. He was a resident firefighter and E.M.S. provider and a State-certified first responder and defibrillator technician. He planned to attend the Washington State Fire Academy.

Each October, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation holds a memorial in tribute to the firefighters who died the previous year. On October 5, 1997, Jon will be honored and a plaque listing his name and the names of each fallen firefighter will be unveiled and dedicated.

Every fallen firefighter is a hero, and each death a loss to an entire community. While Jon's death is sorrowful, we can take comfort in knowing that Jon gave his life in pursuit of his goal, racing not just to a fire, but toward a dream.●

GEN. A.M. "BUDDY" STROUD

●Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, November 8th will be a significant and emotional day for the more than 13,000 members of the Louisiana National Guard. That day will mark the conclusion of the extraordinary and distinguished military career of their beloved adjutant general, Maj. Gen. Ansel "Buddy" Stroud.

For 17 years, "Buddy" Stroud has provided strong and innovative leadership as Louisiana's top guardsman. In fact, anyone familiar with the Louisi-

ana National Guard can attest that today's Louisiana National Guard is better trained, better equipped, and better prepared to defend our Nation than ever before. And much of that high degree of training and preparedness is due to the visionary and determined leadership that General Stroud has always provided.

Under General Stroud's able command, the Louisiana National Guard has always enjoyed widespread popular support in my State and has often made the difference in times of crisis and natural disaster in our State. In 1992, when Hurricane Andrew pounded the South Louisiana coast and inflicted heavy damage on a number of communities from New Orleans to Lafayette, General Stroud and his men were on the scene almost immediately. I suspect that without his leadership—and without the dedicated, hardworking guardsmen under his command—Louisiana's recovery from Andrew would have been much more painful and prolonged.

The Louisiana military personnel under General Stroud's command also distinguished themselves in another endeavor. During 1990-91, more than 6,400 men and women were activated for duty in Desert Shield/Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf. In all, 2,000 Louisiana Guardsmen saw duty in the Persian Gulf war. Our Nation and the people of Kuwait owe these men and women—and thousands of other guardsmen from other states—our sincere gratitude for their service in this noble cause.

Earlier this year, when the rapidly rising Mississippi River threatened to overwhelm our State penitentiary at Angola, General Stroud's guardsmen helped save the day by shoring up the levees. Because of the Guard's immediate response to this potential disaster, a costly evacuation of thousands of prisoners was averted.

Under General Stroud's leadership, the Guard has not only been present in times of natural disaster. Buddy Stroud has given thousands of Louisiana high school dropouts a second chance by creating a bootcamp-style program that instills discipline and guides these former dropouts toward the achievement of their high school diploma. Another program created under General Stroud's leadership, the Louisiana National Guard's Youth Challenge Program, was recently honored as the best overall youth challenge program in the United States.

Buddy Stroud was born on April 5, 1927 in Shreveport, LA. After his high school graduation, he attended college at Baylor and Texas A&M and graduated with his B.S. degree from the University of the State of New York. His long and distinguished military career began with his enlistment in the Army in 1944. Three years later, in 1947, he began a half century of service in the Louisiana National Guard, which culminated in 1981 with his promotion to the rank of major general.

General Stroud served his Nation in a number of other capacities. He is former president of the National Guard Association of the United States and has served on that organization's executive council for the last 4 years. He has also served as president of the Adjutants General Association of the United States.

Among General Stroud's professional achievements is a 1977 study which he directed for the Department of the Army on full-time training and administration for the Army Guard and the Army Reserve. The study, known as the Stroud Study, was accepted by the Army as a guideline for requirements of the National Guard and Army Reserve for full-time manning programs and was the basis for launching the AGR program. Most recently, General Stroud's unique contributions were recognized by the people of Louisiana when the State legislature directed that the Louisiana Military History and Weapons Museum should now bear his name.

While he will no longer serve the Guard in a full-time capacity, I know that retirement will not diminish "Buddy" Stroud's dedication to the Louisiana National Guard. In fact, I am certain that, even in retirement, he will find a way to continue making a significant contribution.

For many years, it has been my honor and privilege count "Buddy" Stroud as a friend. I could begin to count the number of times we worked together on behalf of the Louisiana National Guard, and because of our joint endeavors, I will always have fond memories of the important work that we did—together—for the Louisiana National Guard and the people of Louisiana. Most of all, however, I will always value Buddy's friendship.

Mr. President, Buddy Stroud is a truly extraordinary American. I know I speak for all Louisianians and all Americans when I salute him for his more than half century of distinguished service to his country and his State and wish him only the best in his well-deserved retirement.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

●Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through September 26, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, House Concurrent Resolution 178, show that current

level spending is above the budget resolution by \$9.5 billion in budget authority and by \$12.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$20.6 billion above the revenue floor in 1997 and \$36.3 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1997–2001. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$219.9 billion, \$7.4 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1997 of \$227.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated September 17, 1997, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 29, 1997.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report for fiscal year 1997 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1997 budget and is current through September 26, 1997. The esti-

mates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 178). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated September 16, 1997, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays or revenues.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM

(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

Enclosure.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 26, 1997

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/under reso- lution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,314.9	1,324.4	9.5

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 26, 1997—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/under reso- lution
Outlays	1,311.3	1,324.2	12.9
Revenues:			
1997	1,083.7	1,104.3	20.6
1997–2001	5,913.3	5,949.6	36.3
Deficit	227.3	219.9	– 7.4
Debt subject to limit	5,432.7	5,301.5	– 131.2
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security outlays:			
1997	310.4	310.4	0.0
1997–2001	2,061.3	2,061.3	0.0
Social Security revenues:			
1997	385.0	384.7	– 0.3
1997–2001	2,121.0	2,120.3	– 0.7

Note: Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 26, 1997

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,101,532
Permanents and other spending legislation	843,324	801,465	
Appropriation legislation	753,927	788,263	
Offsetting receipts	– 271,843	– 271,843	
Total previously enacted	1,325,408	1,317,885	1,101,532
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reinstatement Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–2)			2,730
1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105–18)	– 6,497	281	
Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–33)	1	1	
Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–34)			60
Total, enacted this session	– 6,496	282	2,790
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	5,491	6,015	
TOTALS			
Total current level	1,324,403	1,324,182	1,104,322
Total budget resolution	1,314,935	1,311,321	1,083,728
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution			
Over budget resolution	9,468	12,861	20,594
ADDENDUM			
Emergencies	9,236	1,919	
Contingent emergencies	307	300	
Total	9,543	2,219	
Total current level including emergencies	1,333,946	1,326,401	1,104,322

Note: Amounts shown under "emergencies" represent funding for programs that have been deemed emergency requirements by the President and the Congress. Amounts under "contingent emergencies" represent funding designated as an emergency only by the Congress that is not available for obligation until it is requested by the President and the full amount requested is designated as an emergency requirement.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT—
1998

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the Budget for 1998.

This is my first report for fiscal year 1998.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through September 26, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent

with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 concurrent resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$295.4 billion in budget authority and by \$144.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$1.6 billion below the revenue floor in 1998 and \$2.6 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1998–2002. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$30.6 billion, \$142.7 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1998 of \$173.3 billion.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 29, 1997.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report, my first for fiscal year 1998, shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1998 budget and is current through September 26, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM

(For June E. O'Neill, Director).